

ANSWER 4 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:287568 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300287568  
TITLE: The synergistic activation of **FLOWERING LOCUS C**  
by **FRIGIDA** and a new **flowering** gene  
AERIAL ROSETTE 1 underlies a novel morphology in  
Arabidopsis.  
AUTHOR(S): Poduska, Branislava; Humphrey, Tania; Redweik, Antje;  
Grbic, Vojislava (1)  
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Plant Sciences, University of Western  
Ontario, London, ON, N6A 5B7, Canada: vgrbic@uwo.ca Canada  
SOURCE: Genetics, (April 2003, 2003) Vol. 163, No. 4, pp.  
1457-1465. print.  
ISSN: 0016-6731.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The genetic changes underlying the diversification of plant forms  
represent a key question in understanding plant macroevolution. To  
understand the mechanisms leading to novel plant morphologies we  
investigated the Sy-0 ecotype of Arabidopsis that forms an enlarged basal  
rosette of leaves, develops aerial rosettes in the axils of cauline  
leaves, and exhibits inflorescence and floral reversion. Here we show that  
this heterochronic shift in reproductive development of all shoot  
meristems requires interaction between dominant alleles at AERIAL ROSETTE  
1 (**ART1**), **FRIGIDA** (**FRI**), and **FLOWERING LOCUS**  
**C** (**FLC**) loci. **ART1** is a new **flowering** gene that maps 14 cM  
proximal to **FLC** on chromosome V. **ART1** activates **FLC** expression through a  
novel **flowering** pathway that is independent of **FRI** and  
independent of the autonomous and vernalization pathways. Synergistic  
activation of the floral repressor **FLC** by **ART1** and **FRI** is  
required for delayed onset of reproductive development of all shoot  
meristems, leading to the Sy-0 phenotype. These results demonstrate that  
modulation in **flowering**-time genes is one of the mechanisms  
leading to morphological novelties.

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DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:352090 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300352090  
TITLE: Analysis of the molecular basis of **flowering** time  
variation in Arabidopsis accessions.  
AUTHOR(S): Gazzani, Silvia; Gendall, Anthony R.; Lister, Clare; Dean,  
Caroline (1)  
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Cell and Developmental Biology, John  
Innes Centre, Colney Lane, Norwich, NR4 7UH, UK:  
caroline.dean@bbsrc.ac.uk UK  
SOURCE: Plant Physiology (Rockville), (June 2003, 2003) Vol. 132,  
No. 2, pp. 1107-1114. print.  
ISSN: 0032-0889.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Allelic variation at the **FRI** (**FRIGIDA**) and **FLC** (**FLOWERING LOCUS C**) loci are major determinants of  
**flowering** time in Arabidopsis accessions. Dominant alleles of  
**FRI** confer a vernalization requirement causing plants to  
overwinter vegetatively. Many early **flowering** accessions carry  
loss-of-function **fri** alleles containing one of two deletions.  
However, some accessions categorized as early **flowering** types do  
not carry these deletion alleles. We have analyzed the molecular basis of  
earliness in five of these accessions: Cvi, Shakh dara, Wil-2, Kondara, and  
Kz-9. The Cvi **FRI** allele carries a number of nucleotide  
differences, one of which causes an in-frame stop codon in the first exon.  
The other four accessions contain nucleotide differences that only result

in amino acid substitutions. Preliminary genetic analysis was consistent with Cvi carrying a nonfunctional **FRI** allele; Wil-2 carrying either a defective **FRI** or a dominant suppressor of **FRI** function; and Shakh dara, Kondara, and Kz-9 carrying a functional **FRI** allele with earliness being caused by allelic variation at other loci including FLC. Allelic variation at FLC was also investigated in a range of accessions. A novel nonautonomous Mutator-like transposon was found in the weak FLC allele in Landsberg erecta, positioned in the first intron, a region required for normal FLC regulation. This transposon was not present in FLC alleles of most other accessions including Shakh dara, Kondara, or Kz-9. Thus, variation in Arabidopsis **flowering** time has arisen through the generation of nonfunctional or weak **FRI** and FLC alleles.

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DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:522944 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200522944  
TITLE: DNA polymorphism at the **FRIGIDA** gene in Arabidopsis thaliana: Extensive nonsynonymous variation is consistent with local selection for **flowering** time.  
AUTHOR(S): Le Corre, Valerie (1); Roux, Fabrice; Reboud, Xavier  
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Laboratoire Malherbologie et Agronomie, INRA, 21065, BP 86510, Dijon Cedex: lecorre@dijon.inra.fr France  
SOURCE: Molecular Biology and Evolution, (August, 2002) Vol. 19, No. 8, pp. 1261-1271. <http://www.molbioevol.org/>. print. ISSN: 0737-4038.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
LANGUAGE: English

AB **FRIGIDA** (**FRI**) is a major gene involved in the regulation of **flowering** time in Arabidopsis thaliana. Nucleotide variation at this gene was investigated by sequencing 25 field ecotypes collected from western Europe. Genetic diversity at **FRI** was characterized by a high number of haplotypes and an excess of low-frequency polymorphisms. A large excess of intraspecific nonsynonymous variation associated with low synonymous variation was detected along the first exon in the **FRI** gene. In contrast, no excess of nonsynonymous divergence was detected between A. thaliana and A. lyrata. The Tajima and McDonald and Kreitman tests, however, suggested that this gene has evolved in a nonneutral fashion. Nonsynonymous variation included eight loss-of-function mutations that have probably arisen recently and independently in several locations. A phenotypic evaluation of the sequenced ecotypes confirmed that these loss-of-function mutations were associated with an early-**flowering** phenotype. Taken together, our results suggest that DNA polymorphism at the **FRI** gene in A. thaliana from western Europe has been shaped by recent positive selection for earliness in a set of isolated populations.

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 10

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:64184 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23293348  
TITLE: Sequence variation and haplotype structure surrounding the **flowering** time locus **FRI** in Arabidopsis thaliana.  
AUTHOR(S): Hagenblad, J.; Nordborg, M.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (442.8 G28)  
SOURCE: Genetics, May 2002. Vol. 161, No. 1. p. 289-298  
Publisher: Bethesda, Md. : Genetics Society of America.  
CODEN: GENTAE; ISSN: 0016-6731

NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Maryland; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:610423 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200610423  
TITLE: Direct determination of single nucleotide polymorphisms in  
**FRIGIDA** utilizing the adenine DNA glycosylase MutY.  
AUTHOR(S): Sanda, Sherrie L. (1); Samols, Sui Bi A. (1); Holecek,  
James J. (1); Post, Marc A. (1); Moffett, R. B. (1)  
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) USB Corporation, Cleveland, OH: ssanda@usbweb.com USA  
SOURCE: Plant Biology (Rockville), (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. 183-184.  
http://www.aspb.org/meetings/. print.  
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Society of  
Plant Biologists on Plant Biology Denver, CO, USA August  
03-07, 2002 American Society of Plant Biologists  
  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 12

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:64492 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23223506  
TITLE: Loss of **FLOWERING** LOCUS C activity  
eliminates the late-flowering phenotype of  
**FRIGIDA** and autonomous pathway mutations but  
not responsiveness to vernalization.  
AUTHOR(S): Michaels, S.D.; Armasino, R.M.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK725.P532)  
SOURCE: The Plant cell, Apr 2001. Vol. 13, No. 4. p. 935-941  
Publisher: [Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant  
Physiologists, c1989-  
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651

NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Maryland; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The MADS domain-containing transcription factor **FLOWERING** LOCUS  
C (FLC) acts as an inhibitor of **flowering** and is a convergence  
point for several pathways that regulate **flowering** time in  
Arabidopsis. In naturally occurring late-flowering ecotypes, the  
**FRIGIDA** (**FRI**) gene acts to increase FLC levels, whereas  
the autonomous floral promotion pathway and vernalization act to reduce  
FLC expression. Previous work has shown that the Landsberg erecta allele  
of FLC, which is not a null allele, is able to partially suppress the  
late-flowering phenotype of **FRIGIDA** and mutations in  
the autonomous pathway. In this study, using a null allele of FLC, we show  
that the late-flowering phenotype of **FRIGIDA** and  
autonomous pathway mutants are eliminated in the absence of FLC activity.  
In addition, we have found that the downregulation of SUPPRESSOR OF  
OVEREXPRESSION OF CONSTANS1 by **FRI** and autonomous pathway  
mutants also is mediated by FLC. Complete loss of FLC function, however,  
does not eliminate the effect of vernalization. Thus, **FRI** and  
the autonomous pathway may act solely to regulate FLC expression, whereas  
vernalization is able to promote **flowering** via FLC-dependent and  
FLC-independent mechanisms.

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- L5 ANSWER 1 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Plant genes involved in flower development and timing of flower formation and their use in plant breeding
- L5 ANSWER 2 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Autoregulation of FCA pre-mRNA processing controls Arabidopsis **flowering** time
- L5 ANSWER 3 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 1  
TI PIE1, an ISWI family gene, is required for FLC activation and floral repression in Arabidopsis.
- L5 ANSWER 4 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 2  
TI The synergistic activation of **FLOWERING** LOCUS C by **FRIGIDA** and a new **flowering** gene AERIAL ROSETTE 1 underlies a novel morphology in Arabidopsis.
- L5 ANSWER 5 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 3  
TI Genetics of drought adaptation in Arabidopsis thaliana: I. Pleiotropy contributes to genetic correlations among ecological traits  
Special issue: Genes in ecology.
- L5 ANSWER 6 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 4  
TI Analysis of the molecular basis of **flowering** time variation in Arabidopsis accessions.
- L5 ANSWER 7 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 5  
TI AGL24 acts as a promoter of **flowering** in Arabidopsis and is positively regulated by vernalization.
- L5 ANSWER 8 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Vernalization: The flower school.
- L5 ANSWER 9 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Floral induction gene FPA isolated from Arabidopsis thaliana and use thereof
- L5 ANSWER 10 OF 65 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) on STN DUPLICATE 6  
TI Birdsfoot trefoil **flowering** response to photoperiod length.
- L5 ANSWER 11 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 7  
TI DNA polymorphism at the **FRIGIDA** gene in Arabidopsis thaliana: Extensive nonsynonymous variation is consistent with local selection for **flowering** time.
- L5 ANSWER 12 OF 65 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) on STN DUPLICATE 8  
TI Bay-0 x Shahdara recombinant inbred line population: a powerful tool for the genetic dissection of complex traits in Arabidopsis.
- L5 ANSWER 13 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 9  
TI The VERNALIZATION INDEPENDENCE 4 gene encodes a novel regulator of **FLOWERING** LOCUS C.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Activation of FLC by ART1, ART2 and **FRI** is required for the  
altered body plan of the Sy-0 ecotype of Arabidopsis.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Analysis of Limburg, an Arabidopsis late-flowering aerial  
rosette-bearing ecotype.

=> d 16-30 ti

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TI Sequence variation and haplotype structure surrounding the  
**flowering** time locus **FRI** in Arabidopsis thaliana.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 11  
TI Effects of simulated grazing on growth and persistence of Artemisia  
**frigida** in a semiarid sandy rangeland.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Genetics of drought adaptation in Arabidopsis thaliana: Natural variation,  
QTL mapping, near-isogenic lines and transformants.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Direct determination of single nucleotide polymorphisms in **FRIGIDA**  
utilizing the adenine DNA glycosylase MutY.

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Epigenetics: The flowers that come in from the cold

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI The VERNALIZATION INDEPENDENCE4 gene encodes a novel regulator of  
**FLOWERING** LOCUS C.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Function and regulation of the vernalization-responsive gene EARLI1.

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN  
TI Effect of grazing on reproduction in Potentilla acaulis population.

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(2003) on STN  
TI The vernalization response of Arabidopsis.

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Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States  
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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 12  
TI Loss of **FLOWERING** LOCUS C activity eliminates the late-  
**flowering** phenotype of **FRIGIDA** and autonomous pathway  
mutations but not responsiveness to vernalization.

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 13  
TI RNA levels and activity of **FLOWERING** LOCUS C are modified in  
mixed genetic backgrounds of Arabidopsis thaliana.

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Protein and DNA sequences of a novel Arabidopsis gene VRN2 from

**FRIGIDA (FRI)** locus and the uses thereof in controlling  
plant **flowering** time

- L5 ANSWER 28 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 14  
TI The AGAMOUS-LIKE 20 MADS domain protein integrates floral inductive  
pathways in Arabidopsis.
- L5 ANSWER 29 OF 65 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National  
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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 15  
TI Molecular analysis of **FRIGIDA**, a major determinant of natural  
variation in Arabidopsis **flowering** time.
- L5 ANSWER 30 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
TI Molecular analysis of **flowering** time and vernalization response  
in Arabidopsis, a minireview

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 16

TI **FLOWERING** LOCUS C encodes a novel MADS domain protein that acts  
as a repressor of **flowering**.

L5 ANSWER 32 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 17

TI Genetic analysis of **flowering** time for eight natural populations  
of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (Brassicaceae) in Japan with special regard to the  
genes, **FRI** and **FLC**.

L5 ANSWER 33 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 18

TI Methylation controls the low temperature induction of **flowering**  
in *Arabidopsis*.

L5 ANSWER 34 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 19

TI Comparison of **flowering** time genes in *Brassica rapa*, *B. napus*  
and *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

L5 ANSWER 35 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Plant development: Timing when to flower.

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 20

TI Seed production, seed rain, and the seedbank of fringed sagebrush.

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 21

TI Analysis of **flowering** time in ecotypes of *Arabidopsis thaliana*.

L5 ANSWER 38 OF 65 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Dissertationes Botanicae, Vol. 271 Comparison of cushion plant vegetation  
in high mountain areas of central and northern Europe with regard to  
**flowering** ecology.

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DUPLICATE 22

TI An altered body plan is conferred on *Arabidopsis* plants carrying dominant  
alleles of two genes.

L5 ANSWER 40 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Analysis of the molecular basis of vernalization in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

L5 ANSWER 41 OF 65 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Molecular genetic analysis of **flowering** time in *Arabidopsis*

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 23

TI Interaction of **FLC** and late-**flowering** mutations in *Arabidopsis*  
*thaliana*.

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TI Map-based cloning of the *Arabidopsis thaliana* **flowering** time  
locus **FRI**.

L5 ANSWER 44 OF 65 CABA COPYRIGHT 2003 CABI on STN

TI [Covering materials to control plant growth by modifying the spectral

balance of daylight].

Materiaux de couverture controlant la croissance des vegetaux par  
modification de l'equilibre spectral de la lumiere du jour.

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(2003) on STN DUPLICATE 24
- TI QTL analysis of **flowering** time in Arabidopsis thaliana.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:25:08 ON 19 AUG 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, CABA, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:25:43 ON 19 AUG 2003

- L1 881 S FRI  
L2 133205 S FLOWERING  
L3 1895 S (FRIGIDA OR FRI)  
L4 127 S L3 AND L2  
L5 65 DUP REM L4 (62 DUPLICATES REMOVED)



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<u>L9</u>	14 and L8	7	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	flowering	13169	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	14 and L6	3	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	Dean.in.	13979	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and l3	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	FRI	1565	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	west.in.	4964	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	FRI and L1	1	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	johanson.in.	517	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY